

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
LONDON, AUSTRIA, etc., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OVERSEAS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

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7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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[1134-1]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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[a1623]

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[a196]

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M. MAILLE, [a46]

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Hongkong, 8th September, 1909.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 11TH 1909.

PRINCE IRO, the creator of Modern Japan, has confessed in a public speech recently that he has grave doubts about the success of constitutional government in China. We venture to add that those doubts are largely shared at the present time by nearly every student of Chinese politics. True, the decision of the Throne to grant constitutional government was generally welcomed abroad as evidence that at last the spirit of progress and reform had permeated into the very palace of Peking itself, but the wisdom of the decision not to grant it immediately was also recognized and extolled. The gift was to be dangled before the eyes of the nation for a period of ten years, during which term all necessary preliminary arrangements were to be made to prepare the people to receive the privilege which every civilized nation in the world enjoys. China's statesmen clearly recognized the backwardness of the nation, and the fact that vast administrative changes were needed before the day arrived for the promise to be fulfilled. So far the only outcome of this political prescience has been the inauguration of a measure of local autonomy, putting into the hands of the people a power which they seem to be in danger of using most unwisely and with sad results. But before enlarging on this point, let us state the grounds of PRINCE IRO's pessimistic forebodings.

First, His Excellency points to the difficulty of satisfactorily running an Imperial Parliament until there is such a network of railways spread over China's vast empire as will bring the uttermost provinces within a few days' reach of the Capital. He points out that at the present time it takes several months to reach some of the outlying parts of the Empire. But we must not overlook all that is covered by the fact that it is not proposed to grant a constitution for another seven or eight years. We do not think the present lack of rapid communications need be regarded as a serious obstacle to the success of Parliamentary Government at Peking. Parts of the Empire which five years ago took weeks to reach can now be visited by means of railways in a few days. When we reflect on the astonishing development of railway enterprises in China during the last five years, and when we take note of the fact that throughout the length and breadth of the land the attitude of the Chinese towards railways has changed from one of implacable antagonism into a mania to possess them, we may safely assume that in the next ten years the construction of railways in all parts of the Empire will proceed on a more extensive scale than has been the case heretofore (provided the necessary capital is forthcoming), and we cannot doubt that in the course of another ten or fifteen years there will be few parts of the Empire from which the Capital may not be reached in a fortnight. This, then, would largely dispose of the Prince's first argument, but when His Highness quotes the further difficulty of securing uniform practice in the provinces, every observer will recognize that he points to a fatal weakness in the organization of the Empire. The Prince in his speech recalled that when he had a talk at Tientsin with the late LI HUNG CHANG he referred to the absurdly low revenues of the Chinese Government, in comparison with the enormous area of the Empire and the vastness of the population. He advised LI HUNG CHANG to readjust the taxation of the Empire with a view to raising sufficient revenue to establish a satisfactory Army and Navy, and also to reorganise the government. Li's reply was that "since the Hun era, many hundreds of years ago, it had been impossible to improve the practice as regards taxation." The Japanese statesman thereupon warned LI HUNG CHANG that unless the Imperial Government of China was able to change the customs, not only of the Hun era, but others which had endured since the beginning of her history, China was never likely to progress, and might be exposed to danger. LI HUNG CHANG made no reply, but, possibly like the proverbial parrot, thought a great deal. There is no doubt that this lack of uniformity in administration militates greatly against the success of constitutional government. As we have already suggested, there are at least a few among the statesmen of Peking who recognise the essential need of uniformity, especially in the fiscal administration, but beyond the publication of memorials containing pious aspirations for a National Budget, a national currency and other highly necessary or desirable reforms before constitutional government is definitely inaugurated, we have nothing to report in the way of preparations for Magna Charta Day in China.

In speculating upon the success or failure of constitutional government in China, we cannot ignore the ominous symptoms of danger associated with the exercise of local autonomy. As PRINCE IRO remarked, local autonomy constitutes the foundation of constitutional government. The Prince hazarded the brief suggestion that it will be extremely difficult to establish even this foundation in China. By this, presumably, his Excellency meant that it would be difficult to work a system of local self-government in China so that it will prove a source of strength to the State rather than a fatal weakness. We have only to point to the history of the Self-Government Society of Canton to indicate the dangers to which local autonomy and the higher forms of constitutional government are likely to expose China until there is a great improvement in the political education of the franchise holders. PRINCE IRO suggested that it was worth considering how this movement in China would affect the general peace of the Far East. His Excellency referred to it as "undoubtedly a serious problem," and he asked what would be the fate of China if she should not succeed in establishing constitutional government. We might go further and ask what will be her fate if she does? Japan, PRINCE IRO told his hearers, whatever very much affected by the result, whatever it was, and he advised that the Japanese people should pay more attention than they

have done to all developments of the constitutional government scheme in China. He commented on the absence of any speculations on the subject in the European and American press and wondered whether it was that foreigners had not carefully studied the question, or whether they purposely refrain from publishing their views. It will generally be admitted that few men are better qualified to form a judgment on the question than the author of the constitution of Japan, and the warning he gives is one which the statesmen of China cannot afford to disregard.

His Excellency the Governor has issued invitations for an "At Home" at Mountain Lodge on Wednesday next.

We regret to learn of the death yesterday at Yokohama of Mr. A. Chai, the agent in that port of the Messageries Maritimes.

The Acting-Governor General of the Philippines has stated that he takes upon himself the whole responsibility for the deportation of twelve Chinamen last month.

Father Wenceslao Fernandez, O. P., for 35 years a missionary among the Chinese in the Tongkin missions, died on the 6th inst. at the Convent of his order in the walled city of Manila. On Friday he was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage, and while he rallied somewhat from the stroke he did not recover. He is the author of a Spanish-Annamite dictionary and several interesting works on missionary work among the Chinese.

There are many men in this Colony, says the Y.M.C.A. Bulletin, who might be enjoying the privileges of the Association, but whose attention, it may be, has never been directed to them. New men are continually arriving, so that it is almost impossible for a small membership committee to find all, to extend an invitation. Present members are urged to give their active assistance, and to make it a point to introduce as many new members as possible. Now is a good time to join, as the Autumn activities will soon be starting.

The Resident Superior recently addressed a telegram to the President of the Haploong Chamber of Commerce intimating that he had received a petition from native merchants and other influential natives of Hanoi requesting the immediate interdiction of the export of rice and paddy until the next harvest, owing to the increasing price of this staple food, and the Resident Superior asked for the views of the Chamber on the subject. The Chamber, though opposed in principle to this interdiction, acquiesced in the suggestion, having regard to the special conditions resulting from the actual situation in the country, on the understanding that exporters are permitted to export the cargoes they now have in their godowns.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, September 10th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

MONEYLENDERS' CLAIMS.

Dyagar Singh brought action against A. Soma to recover \$110 due for money lent.

Defendant admitted the claim, and informed the Court the money was due on two promissory notes, one for \$80 and one for \$30. He paid interest at the rate of 27 per month.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who represented the plaintiff, said the money had been owing for the last three years.

His Lordship fixed the hearing for Tuesday. R. A. Beltram was proceeded against by Freen Singh for the recovery of \$140 due for money lent. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff.

Defendant admitted the debt, but asked to be allowed to pay in instalments. He earned \$70 a month, and it cost him \$50 to support his wife and family.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that the money had been owing for six months.

His Lordship said on the defendant's own statement of his affairs he would make an order for the payment of \$15 a month, the first instalment to be paid on October 1st.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 10th at 6.15 a.m.—Black South Cone and Black Ball hoisted.

At 9.00 a.m.—Signals lowered.

At 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over Tonking, the typhoon having reached the neighbourhood of Hainan Straits.

Pressure has increased over China, Formosa and the Philippines, and given way slightly at the Loos and Bonins.

The depression over the Pacific is now situated somewhat nearer to the former than to the latter group. Probably it is moving towards N.W.

Pressure is highest over N.W. China.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and S.E. and E. winds decreasing in force, along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.91 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & neighbourhood—N.E. winds, moderate.

Formosa & Bonins—N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast, China between—E. winds, moderate.

Hongkong & Hainan—S.E. winds, moderating.

(*) S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; equally showery.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinances 1894]

[RUSSIA'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, September 10th.

The Russian Admiralty is preparing a further programme of naval ship-building in addition to the four Dreadnoughts already laid down.

PORT OF LONDON CHARGES.

LONDON, September 10th.

It is officially explained that the schedule of the Port of London maximum dues is simply a draft, and that there has been no definite decision to adopt it.

KITCHENER AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 10th.

Lord Kitchener's farewell order to the Indian Army praises its excellent work, and emphasises the fact that the Army has not been affected by the attempts to undermine its loyalty.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN RAILWAY MAGNATE.

LONDON, September 10th.

The death is announced of Mr. Harriman, the well-known American railway magnate.

The knowledge of his sinking severely depressed the New York Stock Market.

THE EX-SHAH GOING TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 10th.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Ex-Shah of Persia has started for Russia.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

A REVULSION IN FAVOUR OF COOK.

LONDON, September 10th.

Dr. Cook starts for New York direct to-day.

The rapidity of Commander Peary's dash, finally covering thirty-four miles a day, and averaging thirty miles a day, has created a revulsion in favour of the credibility of Cook's account.

CARGO FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

CERTAIN TRASHED GOODS ARE TO BE EXEMPT.

The Philippine Commission has passed a resolution exempting from the payment of customs duties all the merchandise that shall be imported from the United States and ordered between the dates of August 6 and 18 coming on through bills of lading, even though it be transhipped at any port.

This resolution is of great importance to Philippine merchants and speaks for itself. It is as follows:

"Whereas in view of the fact that certain merchandise have been led to believe by publications of the Government that the Payne Bill did not require direct shipments but only shipments on through bills of lading; and

"Whereas acting on such understanding certain shipments may have been made which, under the terms of the law as found later to have been passed by Congress, will have to pay duty; and

"Whereas had such merchandise been correctly informed, they could have ordered that their goods be forwarded by direct shipment and thereby insured their free entry into the Philippine Islands;

"Now therefore, be it

"Resolved, that it does not seem to the Commission right or equitable that merchants who have made such shipments in good faith shall have to suffer loss by reason of errors made in the official representation of facts and that it is the sense of the Commission that any merchants who show by evidence satisfactory to the Collector of Customs that they acted upon said representations, ordered that they, acting upon said representations, ordered that goods in the United States between the dates of August sixth and August eighteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, on through bills of lading, and that such goods were in transit before said orders could be countermanded, should in justice and equity have the benefit of free entry of such goods into the Philippine Islands."

Adopted, September 6, 1909.

JAPAN BUYS ENGLISH POULTRY.

The Japanese Government last autumn sent special envoys to England to purchase pure bred poultry for experimental purposes, and a number of birds submitted to them by Captain Allen of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, were shipped to Japan during the year.

This experiment has been so successful that the Government has decided to continue the experiments with English bred birds, and a further selection of choice Minorcas and Andalusians has just been shipped to the order of the Japanese Government.

DISTINGUISHED CHINESE VISITORS.

PRINCE HSUN AND ADMIRAL SAN RETURN TO HONGKONG.

His Royal Highness Prince Hsun and His Excellency Admiral Sah, having made their visit to Whampoa, where they inspected the forts and afterwards visited the military college there and subsequently visited Canton, returned to Hongkong yesterday on board the cruiser Hsai-chi, which was accompanied by the Hsai-shin and other warships flying the Chinese flag.

It was expected that the distinguished visitors would make an official landing at 12.30, but they did not come ashore until 1.30, when a royal salute was fired from the land battery. At Blake Pier they were received by a guard of honour furnished by the Buffs. The band was also in attendance and played appropriate music as the Prince and the Admiral stepped ashore. They entered chairs and were escorted to Government House, where they were received by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard. Luncheon was given there in honour of the distinguished visitors, those invited including: His Excellency Kuo Erh-Chien, Captain Wu, Kwong Tung, Commodore Lyon, Lieut. Blanchflower, His Excellency Colonel Darling, Captain Stewart, Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, Mr. A. H. Harris, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Hon. Mr. Mc Messer, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Captain Badley, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. Mr. Justice Gomperts, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Murray Stewart, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. J. E. M. Smith, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Li Hing and Tantai Wan.

After luncheon His Excellency proposed the toast "The King" which was loyally received.

His Excellency afterwards proposed the toast of "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China," and in doing so said: "We have to-day the pleasure and privilege of welcoming His Highness, who, as President of the Board of Admiralty, in which large office he succeeds his illustrious father, Prince Chun, is visiting the seaboard of China and is about to proceed to Europe to study naval matters. In the past, as in the present, our nation has ever been ready to assist China in training her naval officers, and we have with us to-day, in the person of Admiral Sah, a very distinguished naval officer who began his naval education in Great Britain. I am glad that the first foreign community to welcome His Royal Highness in his tour is a British Colony, and we can all assure him of a most cordial welcome and of assistance in his projects when he visits England. I propose to you the health of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and I ask you to couple with it the name of His Royal Highness and to wish him success on a pleasant voyage."

His Imperial Highness in his reply said that as Great Britain had the best navy, they wished to study naval matters from her. He reciprocated the sentiments expressed.

Tsai Wan interpreted the speeches.

The Prince and Admiral returned on board shortly afterwards, and a salute was fired at five o'clock as they were leaving the harbour.

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Mons. Barlin was born in Baco, a village of Camarines Sur, on 23rd April, 1856. Weak in health from youth, which rendered impossible his performance in the Seminary, he was taken by the then Bishop of Nueva Caceres as his familiar and under his regis completed the studies of philosophy and theology. On 14th September, 1874, he was ordained Priest, and became page to the Bishop, who afterwards appointed him Chaplain to the Throne and Steward of the Cathedral. In 1888, when the Spanish troops retired, so great was the confidence which all the Spaniards had in Padre Barlin that the Governor, Senor Villanil, handed over to him the command of the whole province.

Pope Leo XIII. appointed him Honorary Lord of the Red Chamber in 1902, and Mons. Campo, having resigned, Mons. Barlin was appointed Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Nueva Caceres on 22nd July, 1903.

The same year Pius X. appointed him Apostolic Protonotary *ad instar participationis*, and on 14th December, 1905, he was solemnly proclaimed Bishop of the said Diocese, his consecration to the high office taking place on the 29th June, 1906, in the large and beautiful Church of Sto. Domingo of Manila, in the presence of a huge gathering.

"Feeling himself become weaker," Bishop Barlin decided at once to make his visit *ad limina*, and with this purpose arrived at Hongkong on 24th April last, when he was the guest of the Spanish Dominican Fathers at "Glenaskin." On 1st May he left for Europe by the F. & O. s.s. *Asaga*, arriving at Brindisi on the 27th, and twelve hours later at Rome. He received the "almost daily visit of the Holy Father's physician, who ordered him absolute rest for some time. The news concerning the health of Mons. Barlin was received with great regret in the Philippine Islands, and specially by the inhabitants of Nueva Caceres.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

His Excellency Colonel C. H. Darling (General Officer Commanding).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary).

a curious thing that when cases are detected it invariably appears to leak out. The importer therefore suffers no penalty other than the forfeiture of the whole or part of his consignment, which he could well afford in view of profit to be made on undetected consignments. I need not, however, go into the difficulties in detail. They are well known to you, and some of them have been discussed in the local Press. The resolution of August 13th had, as I anticipated, the result of focussing public attention upon the question. The unofficial members consulted the views of their constituents, and I received from the senior unofficial member a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting in which they embodied their views. Looking at the thorny nature of the question at issue it has struck me as a remarkable fact that those resolutions were passed unanimously without a single reservation on the part of any individual member, and so strongly did the members uphold those views that they took the somewhat unusual course of sending them to the Press for public information, confident that they would meet with the approval of the community. The senior unofficial member said his colleagues would like to discuss the subject with me. I gladly acceded to this proposal, and a very useful and interesting discussion took place upon the first resolution, which runs as follows: "That a duty be imposed on all foreign and Chinese alcoholic liquors imported and consumed in this Colony. Liquors supplied to ships in unbroken cases for consumption on board, and liquors re-exported, to be exempt from duty." In that description I pointed out the difficulties which I have already alluded to, and others which I have not to-day dealt with in detail. In some cases effective answers were given; in others difficulties were made light of or gave way to optimistic forecasts. I will confess that I was myself a willing convert, and wished if possible to give the import duties a trial. Assuming that import duties are levied on intoxicating liquors, three methods of collection present themselves. First, by a contract under tender, leaving the contractor to provide all machinery for collection. It is not fair to call such a system by the name of farm, for no monopoly, either of import or of manufacture is given, and it is simply a contract for the collection of duties instead of the Government collecting them. One drawback to this system, as I have already pointed out in connection with the resolution regarding licence fees, is that the contractor's profits form an extra burden on the community, and are additional to the amount paid in as revenue, but that, of course, is the essence of all contracts, including contracts for railways and public works. Another drawback is that the contractor must deduct from the amount of his tender the whole cost of the machinery for collection, whereas the Government could to a certain extent use the machinery it has, namely, the Harbour Office, the Police Department, the Treasury and other departments of the Government. But still it is undesirable that in calling for such a tender, the machinery of the Government may to some extent be made available to the contractor and so decrease his expenses. A year or two ago, in discussing the question of the railway, I had occasion to state my views to the Council regarding the contract system and its advantages and disadvantages, and I observed that in my opinion the contract system had great disadvantages, when it was likely there would be an alteration in the contract subsequent to the signature by the contracting parties. Under this Bill there would be no alteration of contract. In this Bill there is nothing which precludes the system of contract either for European or Chinese liquor should it be found more expedient later to adopt such a system. At the present time, however, there is great prejudice against it, prejudice which I put down to a confusion of ideas between a contract for the collection of duties such as I have described and a farm such as the opium farm. You will remember that under the contract there is no right of search of private houses or persons or vessels, and that therefore the two most objectionable features of the farm are eliminated. The second method of collecting import duties is to prohibit the sale of any liquor except in vessels bearing a revenue label which would have to be broken in order to extract the liquor. Under such a system it would be illegal to have in possession any vessel containing liquor except with a broken or unbroken label. The label would bear a revenue stamp proportionate in value to the quantity and value of the vessel containing the liquor. Labelled cases would in addition be branded and numbered and entered in a book by the revenue officer. The system has some advantages. Detection would be so easy. The contravention of the law would be so palpable to servants and others that the risk would be too great to be incurred by people occupying respectable positions in the Colony. Its cost is negligible, for it involves no machinery. Private importers would import through an agent, who would have the labelling done for them or the labelling could be done in a government warehouse. The whole-sale dealers would have to stamp before sale and would get a rebate for re-exportation. A reasonable time would be given for the consumption of existing stocks, either three or six months. This system has of course its advantages. It involves to some extent domiciliary visits. It involves the opening of cases, and I am told that the cases in which liquor is imported is a very important item. (Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart—Hear, hear.) Broken and damaged cases are not so saleable. The system of farms forms another alternative to the system of collection by Government, a method perhaps to be resorted to if the system we now propose to introduce should fail. Lastly, there is the system to which we propose to give a trial. That is to say, the collection by Government of duties on importation

combined with the minimum possible of Customs preventive service. The simplest way in which I can describe that system would be the examination briefly of the main provisions of the Bill before you. So far as it is applicable the Bill is based on the Liquor Ordinance of the Straits Settlements. The duties that we propose to impose are the same as those in the Straits. They are, roughly speaking, so far as spirits are concerned, half the existing duties levied in England. Hon. members have noticed in the papers that it is proposed in the new Budget to increase these duties by about 33 per cent. The duty imposed on Chinese liquors is, of course, not identical with that in the Straits, but the duty is, as I am informed by the Registrar-General, acceptable and considered fair by the Chinese community. The advantage of that system is that every quantity of liquor of the same class pays alike, and therefore there is a tendency to improve the class of liquor consumed in the Colony. (Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart—Hear, hear.) Liquor of all kinds pays upon import unless it is removed under permit for storage in bond. It must be stored in bond either in the King's warehouse or in a private licensed warehouse. If it is placed in bond it remains under the definition in the Bill of "duty-free liquor," and cannot be taken out of bond except upon the permit of the inspector or on payment of the duty, in which case it can only be removed in unbroken cases. Bottling, and blending, and watering down proof spirits and so on, can be done in a private warehouse. This system avoids the necessity for labelling rebates on re-exportation. It also avoids the difficult task of tests of proof and avoids the necessity of any special marks on labels, ships must declare their imports of intoxicating drinks. Their manifests show all liquor on board, and it is urged they have already a legal remedy against one who imports by the ship liquor disguised as any other ware. The system of the private licensed warehouse obviates the necessity of searching any public godowns and therefore the risk of illicit consignment to order decreases, as also the risk to some extent of smuggling. The licence fee for private licensed warehouses is somewhat high, but it is the same as imposed in the Straits Settlements. Wholesale dealers who import for re-export can afford a fairly large fee, and the establishment of private licensed warehouses involves considerable supervision and an extra staff to the government. Upon liquor distilled, manufactured or prepared in the Colony, an excise duty is imposed equal to their import duty. Imports, of course, have to pay freight, while licences of distilleries, breweries, etc., have to pay a licence. Hitherto apparently the two have been fairly equal. That is to say, that import of liquor has competed on fair terms with liquor of local manufacture. If it should appear that the excise duty in any way handicaps the local manufacture it may be a matter for consideration whether that excise duty should not be increased to a small extent. The place where the liquor is distilled or manufactured is treated for the purpose of this Ordinance as a private licensed warehouse from which no liquor may emanate until it has paid duty, unless it is removed under permit for export. Therefore, it overrules that all liquor in transit and all liquor dealt with in the Colony are duty free. They only pay such fees as may be charged for storage in the King's warehouse or in private licensed warehouses. The Bill therefore in no way affects this port as a distributing centre. It only affects licences on liquor consumed in the Colony. The preamble of the Bill shows that it is avowedly of the nature of hasty legislation because it is inevitable that any Bill introduced in this Council imposing a new duty should be passed with expedition in order to guard against imports in anticipation. I hope that even the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace will not find occasion to cavil at the hasty nature of this legislation, and that he and all others will assist the Government in passing it in the shortest possible time. In my anxiety to allow ample time for the fullest consideration of this very important subject, together with the difficulty of drafting a long Ordinance of this class, and also I may add the pressure on our time caused by the passing of the lengthy Opium Consolidation Ordinance, the present Bill has been deferred to the last possible moment. I hope that we may be able to pass it at our next meeting. The Bill itself is only provisional, and I would undertake to introduce as soon as possible the consolidating Ordinance so that hon. members may have an opportunity to deal with the question of licence fees under the existing Ordinance, which are not touched at all by the Bill now before the Council. The schedule which was the subject of the resolution of August 13th will take a new form, and although it is a matter which has nothing to do with the Bill before us, it will perhaps be convenient if I state at once that there is no intention on the part of the Government that the schedule should be amended to increase the existing licence fees. Meanwhile they remain as they are. The Bill as it stands gives somewhat large powers to the Governor-in-Council in order to make regulations to carry out the principles which are embodied in it. You will note especially that no methods are indicated as to how duties on Chinese liquors shall be dealt with. Regulations on such a subject will no doubt require somewhat frequent amendment before we can elaborate a complete and workable scheme. When they have been elaborated those of them which are of sufficient importance will be embodied in the new consolidating Ordinance, and this Council will then have an opportunity of thoroughly discussing them. I think that in the circumstances in which we are placed this is a most practical and most useful course. Meanwhile you will notice that it has

been reserved for the Legislative Council to modify either the scale of duties or the fees charged on all new licences created, that is to say, the fee for private bonded warehouses and the fee for what we call chemists' licences. I will add one word concerning Part VI which gives certain powers of search. Those powers are necessary, but it shall be my special care to see that they are not arbitrarily or unnecessarily exercised. They are adopted from the Straits Ordinance, but that Ordinance also gives power for domiciliary and personal search, both of which have been eliminated as unnecessary here. The powers retained are, in fact, the minimum necessary. I would remind you that these powers already exist under the Opium Consolidation Ordinance which we passed a few days ago. It is unlikely that any respectable people would have their baggage interfered with, but without such powers any coolie could bring into the Colony a handbag full of liquor either foreign or Chinese and could defy the revenue officer. It is necessary for the Government to have power in reserve to protect its revenue and also to have power to protect those who are paying their full duties and those who are paying licence fees. It is especially necessary as regards *samsui*, and we cannot impose it on one class of liquor to the exclusion of others. The search of godowns is, I think, you will all admit, a very necessary power. That already exists in the case of morphia and arms. The stringency with which that search is prosecuted will entirely depend upon the co-operation of the firms in the Colony to assist the Government in preventing smuggling if they cannot do it alone. I am told that the intimate knowledge which the various firms have of each other will be sufficient to prevent any systematic smuggling. I can assure you there is no one at this table who is more jealously anxious to safeguard Hongkong as a free port than I am myself. (Applause.) We propose to provide only a small preventive service, relying, as I said, on the co-operation of the big firms in the Colony, on the heavy penalties against any offenders under this Ordinance, and the risk to their good name which will be involved on anyone who contravenes it. Liquor, after all, is not like drugs. It is a bulky article. The profit on smuggling it could only be worth while if the smuggling takes place in large quantities, whereas the profit on a single case of morphia is very large. The sole object of the Government in introducing this Bill is to raise revenue on intoxicating liquors in a way that will cause least inconvenience to the community and the least disturbance to trade. It is a difficult matter, the more so as the restrictions now placed on opium may tend to an increase in the consumption of liquor by the Chinese. Therefore, in selecting this particular form that is to say, a revenue from intoxicating liquors, we are acting not only in the interests of the revenue, but, as I take it, in the peace and good order of this Colony. Already I am informed that the Chinese community esteem as much if not more foreign liquor than the Europeans. Our object is to tax the consumer and not the vendor. The latter has paid, sufficient by paying the existing fees. The Bill before you is a sincere attempt to give effect to the wishes of the community as they are represented by the unofficial members of this Council. I look confidently to the unofficial members to assist the Government in passing this Bill at an early date, and I look confidently to the community to make it as effective when it has been passed. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. HERRICK—Have I the right to reply, your Excellency?

HIS EXCELLENCY—It is usual for the debate to take place on the second reading unless you have anything special you wish to say.

Hon. Mr. HERRICK—I have a few remarks which I think it advisable to make, if you will allow me. I understand the member who represents the Justices of the Peace also wishes to say something, and it would rather clear the ground if you allowed us to say what we have in our minds. In the first place, we all know this Bill has of necessity been prepared somewhat hurriedly, and as a matter of fact I think no member of the Council had seen a copy of this Bill before yesterday afternoon. For myself I can only say that this morning was the first time I had an opportunity of carefully studying the provisions of the Bill. There is much to recommend it, but I think your Excellency, if you allow me to say so, is somewhat optimistic in the belief you have expressed as to the manner in which this Bill will be accepted by the community. The Bill appears to be in many respects highly contentious, and I think before it is passed very considerable modifications will be asked for. This is a new departure. We recognise the necessity for increasing the revenue of the Colony by a very early date, and therefore this change of administration must, of course, be carried through in the shortest possible time, but a Bill of this far-reaching importance cannot possibly be rushed through within a few weeks. It must be carefully considered not only by the legislators of the Colony but by the public at large. We must see in striving to make up the necessary increase in our revenue that we do not deal a serious blow to the trade of the Colony. The Bill requires to be modified to meet the views of the community at large, who are largely business men, as well as those engaged in that particular trade. When once a reasonable Bill is put before the Chamber your Excellency can rely upon the hearty and honest co-operation of the greater section of the community. This Bill does not, I think, meet the views of a certain section of the community, particularly in regard to domiciliary visits, and there are one or two points to which your Excellency referred, such as bottling, blending, and warehousing—a very important branch of the trade of the Colony—which require consideration.

Your Excellency spoke of ships returning manifests of liquor on board, but, as I pointed out to your Excellency privately on a previous occasion, it seems to me that it might be a hardship to ask ships to return manifests of all the cargo of liquor on board. It should be only on the liquor landed in the Colony. Another question—and this is a debatable point which will be discussed in committee—is that the duties are altogether too high. Allowing for the profits and the expense of the spirit farm in the Straits Settlements the Government nets something like seven and a half lakhs. If we work on the same basis, we should expect, if the Bill is carried into force as it stands, to have a revenue of something over a million, especially as your Excellency has said that the cost of a preventive service would be very small. I thought it was right to ask your Excellency to allow me to make these remarks—I speak for myself only, as I have had no opportunity of consulting my unofficial colleagues—in order to show as far as I can understand, that this question will require much more consideration and possibly alteration than your Excellency seems to think desirable.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART—Your Excellency, it is true, as the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce has just said, that I had intended with your permission briefly to address the Council even at this early stage, with a view to acceleration of the passage of the Bill through the second reading. My idea in so doing is to indicate to the Government where their proposals are likely to excite opposition. Originally, opposition to putting on an import duty arose out of fear that this could not be done without creating the whole paraphernalia of a Customs House. That fear I formerly shared. The idea seemed to be incompatible with the preservation of Hongkong as a free trade port. No one believes more firmly than I do in the absolute necessity for maintaining that. At an interview granted to the unofficial members at Government House, to which your Excellency has referred, I spoke strongly against examining the luggage of European passengers by ocean steamers. It was only because so many gentlemen who are in a position to know how the trade is worked were found to maintain that such things need form no part of a scheme of import duty that I ever agreed to the idea of imposing one. In subscribing to the unofficial members' recommendation to impose one, I was actuated by the belief that such petty smuggling as might be improbably attempted from ocean steamers by European passengers need not seriously engage the attention of the Government, whose business of collecting the duty was to be conducted through the Harbour Office on broad simple lines calculated to create the least possible amount of friction. Only on such lines did I advocate an import duty, and only in so far as such lines are adhered to by the terms of the Bill does it command my support. I am opposed to the idea of granting immediately powers which provide for the institution of a Customs service—powers conferred by sections 30 to 35. The latter clause, providing for domiciliary visits in dwelling houses, is particularly repugnant to me. Your Excellency has just said that you will undertake that these powers will not be invoked vexatiously. I am sure that such will always be your Excellency's desire. But, nevertheless, I deprecate putting such a power into the hands of subordinate officers until the absolute necessity for it has been proved to exist. I suggest that regulations conferring such powers might be made hereafter by resolutions of this Council, to be passed when, in the public interest, it is seen to be necessary. I suggest that the Government should so modify this Bill, I quite appreciate the necessity of enacting it quickly, if at all. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before I put the motion I would like to correct a statement made by the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce. I said that the duties are identical with those in the Straits Settlements. They appear perhaps larger in the Bill, but I think if the hon. member works them out on the basis of the fixed exchange in the Straits he will find they are exactly identical.

MAGISTRATES AND CRIMINAL LAW.

AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Magistrates and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909. In doing so he said—The object of the Bill is to repeal section 8 of the Magistrates' Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of this year, which conferred power upon the Governor-in-Council to make certain limitations with regard to spitting in streets and other public places. The Chinese community, in the persons of those qualified to speak on their behalf, have undertaken to do all that this clause would give the Governor-in-Council power to do. In the circumstances the Government considered it better that such a matter should be regulated by the Chinese themselves.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

Council went into committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—In the first place, the Committee will remember that we left for further consideration clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill, which deal with the penalties to be imposed for injuries to trees in the New Territories, and the mode of collecting the impositions. After discussing

the matter with an unofficial member I propose to amend section 5 so as to make penalties fall only on those who reside within the area.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I have taken the opinion of the district officer in the New Territories on this subject, and he thinks the amendment now proposed will be quite satisfactory.

On Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee with slight amendment.

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL RELIEF ORDINANCE.

Council went into committee to consider the Bill to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain ministerial duties.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the Bill was left in committee to enable members to make themselves familiar with the provisions of the Ordinance which the Bill dealt with in the schedule.

On Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee.

ORDERS POSTPONED.

The following orders of the day were postponed—

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the Construction and Maintenance of Harbour of Refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed and Fore, shore situated upon the Harbour frontage at Taiakoketi, Mongkoktsui and Yaumati Kowloon, in this Colony.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council will adjourn until Thursday next.

CHINESE PORK AND GAME.

THE VERDICT IN ENGLAND.

On the whole, it may be said, both the pork and the game imported into England from China, says a London paper, have secured a satisfactory verdict.

The pork, which was retailed in a number of shops in the metropolis, met with a ready sale, legs commanding 6d. a lb. and loins 7d. a lb., these prices being about 2d. a lb. cheaper than those charged for English pork. A housewife living in the West Central district, who purchased 4lb. of loin, furnished a Press representative with the following opinions as to its flavour and quality—

"The flavour was altogether excellent, and the appearance of the cooked joint was also good, and had it not been for the darker colour one could hardly have told it from home-bred meat."

Two birds, a pheasant and a partridge, were submitted to M. Escott, the chef of the Carlton Hotel, who, after having them roasted, critically tasted them.

"The pheasant," declared M. Escott, "was very well preserved and in first-class condition. The meat is somewhat dry, and, owing to the process of freezing, it has lost a little of the fumes or characteristic flavour of the bird. The flavour, it must be said, does not equal that of a freshly killed English bird."

This would be one way of treating the bird in order to secure a satisfactory dish. After roasting let it get cold. Then cut it up, put it in a saucepan with some Chasseur sauce and let it simmer for fifteen minutes (if it is tender) or twenty minutes.

The partridge, which I have also tasted, is in capital condition, but here again the bird has lost some of its characteristic flavour."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 21st September: 14th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) District (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriel, Venio, Burrows; Psalms, of the 12th morning; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 209 and 185. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Feriel, Psalms, of the 12th evening; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Stanford in B-flat; Anthem, "Sun of my Soul"; Turle; Hymns, 223 and 20; Sevenfold Amen; Preacher, Rev. C. E. Thompson, B.A. N.B.—Psalms 66, Verses 1, 7, 14 and 16 in union. Psalm 67, Verses 3, 5 and 6, P. in union.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West—15th Sunday after Trinity, 12th September, 1909. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Special Dedication Service, Venio, 12th morning; Psalms, Jones, Camidge and Camidge; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Jubilate, Saraby; Recit. "Draw near all ye people"; Aria, "Lord God of Abraham" (Eljah) Mendelssohn; Quartette, "Oast thy burden, Mendelssohn; Kyrie; Anthem, "Oast thy burden, Mendelssohn; Holy Communion 1.15. Hymns, 102 and 279. Evening Prayer 8.30. Psalms, Garret, Tomlinson and Wesley; Magnificat, Robinson; Nunc Dimittis; Monk; Hymns, 498, 451, 411 and 16.

The Church launch *Daylight* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 6.15 and 8 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 8 p.m.) returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road. Preacher, Morning—Rev. G. E. Ellison. Evening—Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A. 11 a.m. Worship. Subject—"The Kaleidoscope of Life." Hymns, 205 and 1306; Chant, 10; Anthem, "The Eyes of all" 6 p.m. Worship. Hymns 25, 16, 219 and 191.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Wanchai.—Sunday Service, 10.15 a.m. Preacher, G. E. Ellison. Subject—"The Lord of Life." Tuesday, 8 p.m. Wesley Guild Meeting. Topic—"My favourite hymn." By Members, Sailors and Soldiers Home, Arsenal Street. Sunday 2 p.m. P. S.A. Mr. T. E. Hogg, 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting. Mr. E. Hearn. Monday 8 p.m. Fellowship Meeting. Wednesday 8 p.m. Temperance Meeting. Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon.—14th Sunday after Trinity, 12th September, 1909. Morning Service at 11 a.m. by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury. No Evening Service. Services on Sunday, the 13th September, Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. On Sunday, the 20th September, Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Children's Service at 9 a.m., Evening Service at 6 p.m.

FAMILY'S FEARFUL SKIN TORMENTS

Four Children Covered with Torturing Eczema—Mother Blind with Erysipelas, Sleepless and Nearly Mad with Worry—Hospital Seemed Their Last Resort when

CUTICURA CURED THEM ALL IN THREE WEEKS

"Cuticura Soap and Ointment have absolutely cured me of a serious attack of eczema, and have also cured my four children of eczema in a bad form. The trouble began with my son Harry, aged ten, who had sore places break out on his face and his whole body was simply covered with sores. These sores started in the form of lumps which used to break and run matter, and then leave nasty raw places. I tried many things but he got worse, and then the disease began to show itself on each of my three little daughters. They soon became badly affected as my son and I was driven nearly mad with the worry of it. They suffered dreadfully, and it was most distressing to me not to be able to get anything to relieve them. I did not have a proper night's sleep for three weeks. To make matters worse, I caught a cold, and then erysipelas set in. It affected my face and I was in the hospital, but my father advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I bought the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and the very first application worked wonders. I was simply amazed at their healing power. They quite cured me within three weeks and there is not even a mark now to show the terrible skin-torture I suffered. I did not lose any time in trying the effect of the Cuticura Remedies on each of my four children's eczema, and the very same cure was as perfect as my own. They were all quite well again as soon as I was. Mrs. Jeanie Smith, 10, 28, '08."—*Cuticura*, London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4, U.S.A. Agents, The Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd., 10, 28, '08. (See front cover of Cuticura Soap for full particulars.)



JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated 10th September state:—Business in local stocks continues dull and we have but few transactions to report. Rubbers also show a slackening off and not many have been dealt in. Exchange on London T/T 1/8 1/2, on Shanghai 74 1/2.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai, with the exception of sales at 1,000 and later at 995, we have no business to report, the market doing with sellers at the former rate.

MARINE INSURANCES—North China have further receded to 118 and Unions have been placed at 840. Beyond this we have no changes or business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES—Some small sales of Hongkong have taken place at 355, and the market closes steady at that rate. China continues at 115, without any business to report.

SHIPPING—With the exception of Shells, which have receded to 71, and China & Manilla, which have been done at 71, we have no changes or business to report.

MINING—Ranb has slightly improved to 83, with small sales on the rumour of a likely dividend at the end of the year. Langkat, after reaching 1,050 in the early part of the week, fell to 1,025, and close at 1,030. Chinese Engineering remains at 184 with sellers in the North.

ENGINEERS—China Sugars have been placed during the week at 147 1/2 for cash and at 152 1/2 for December, the market closing steady at 147 1/2 cash. Luxons in the early part of the week were negotiated at 29, but this rate has since fallen to 26 with sellers, and no buyers over 24.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have changed hands in fair lots at 62 and 61 1/2, closing quiet at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves, after further small sales at 60, improved to 61 with sales. Shanghai Docks have advanced to 80 in the North and Hongkong Wharves, after reaching 150, close at 148.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Lands have been a steady market with sales at 104 and 105, closing with buyers at the former and probable sellers at the latter rate. West Point has been dealt in to a small extent at 44. Humphreys have continued on offer at 94, and some sales have been effected at a little under that rate. Hotels remain neglected. The Company has declared a dividend of £240 for 1908 and 40c. for new shares, payable on the 15th inst. Shanghai Lands continue firm with buyers at 119.

COTTON MILLS—The latest quotations by wire for Erbes and Soy Chees are 138 and 440 respectively. Other Shanghai stocks under this heading are quoted from the last circulars. Hongkong has declined to 7 with sellers.

RUBBERS—The market has been quieter and not so many shares have been changing hands; rates, however, continue firm, and some stocks are in demand without finding sellers. The following sales have taken place during the week. Damagans at £217, Balgownie at 53 and 54 (Straits dollars), Valambrosas at 22/9 and 22/7 1/2, Anglo-Malay at 14 1/2, and Sheldrifs at 30/6.

MISCELLANEOUS—China Borneos have been done at 13, Dairys at 17, Cements at 8/70, China Lights at 63 and Watsons at 8, the three last stocks closing with sellers, and the two first with buyers. Ropes, Electrics and Ices continue on offer without any sales to report.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Left Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. E. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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Telegraphic Address: Presses Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed-Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. R. R.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

TERM begins on TUESDAY, September 14th, at 9 A.M.

E. RALPHS,
Head Master.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [1188]

NOTICE

MONDAY, the 13th Sept., being PARSEE NEW YEAR DAY, both our HONGKONG AND KOWLOON STORES will be CLOSED at 11 A.M. Our Customers are therefore kindly requested to send in their Orders for MONDAY before Closing Time.

BUTTONJEE & SON,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [1189]

NOTICE

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN, a Nicely Furnished Bed-Sitting Room on one of the Lower Levels. Board optional. Apply—

1.1.
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [1190]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of Butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "DAIRY" brand Butter to 80 cents per lb. from 1st September next, when the following prices will rule—

"HONEYBUCKLE" brand, \$1.00 per lb.
"DAIRY" brand, 80 "
"DAIRYMAID" brand, 80 "
"BUTTERCUP" brand, 65 "

[563]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Lee House Street, HIGH CLASS GOODS, comprising—

HUCKABACK TOWELS, TURKISH TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, GLASS KITCHEN PANTRY CLOTHS, HAND-EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS, TOP SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, IRISH LINEN DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS with SERVIETTES, HEM-STITCHED SHEETS, White and Cream LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards, 3½ yards and 4 yds. long, MARCELLA TOILET QUILTS, CARPETS and AXMINSTER RUGS, WHITE LAWN UNDERSKIRTS, SKIRTS, DESS LENGTHS, FLANNELS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

An Assortment of WITNEY BLANKETS and GENT'S SUIT LENGTHS. (The above are all New Goods.) Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [1191]

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "INV. RESK," will be despatched as above on or about the 15th October, 1909.
For Freight apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [1192]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1909, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock A.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1909.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909. [1148]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1175]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to put down for Subscription Griffs for the next RACE MEETING are requested to send their Names in to the Undersigned, from whom all particulars regarding Price and conditions pertaining to selection and passing may be obtained.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23th July, 1909. [1014]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.
THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8, George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 11th September, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving Statements of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 11 months ending 31st July, 1909, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [1123]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 25th Sept., both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [1185]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 25th September, 1909, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 25th September, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1176]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DERRINGTON, PEAK ROAD No. 8.
For Particulars apply to—
C. SCHROETER,
King's Buildings, 11th.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

ASAHI BEER
SAPPORO BEER
TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
[1128]

GRACA & CO.

No. 27 Des Voeux Road,
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS
AND
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.
Just Received, a Selection of
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS
WITH MOVABLE LEAF.
Duplicate Pocket Books, Magnifying Glasses,
Watermark Detectors, Nickel Tweezers,
"Pearless" Stamp Hinges, &c., &c., &c.
Inspection Invited. [910]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at 36, 47 and 75.90 per 100. SPOONING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [623]

DAVID COBSAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
[674]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [533]

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THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

INTIMATIONS

THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB HAVE ARRANGED A PROMENADE CONCERT Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and THE COMPTON, To be held In the GROUNDS OF THE CLUB, On SATURDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, 1909, at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. BAYARD, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the "Buff", conducted by Bandmaster Hewitt, will assist.

TICKETS ... \$1.00

May be obtained from any Members of the Club or—

The Robinson Piano Co., Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club.

A Late Car will Run to the Peak.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1909. [1187]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersigned for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

SUTTON'S SEEDS
Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES and FLOWERS IN AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from—
CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, Duddell Street. [50]

TO LET

OFFICES TO LET.

2 ROOMS, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next.
Apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1171]

TO LET.

Offices facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

No. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW" Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—
J. B. MATHESON & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

No. 2 ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
33, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET.

ONE FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "THE NAU," No. 84, Mount Gough, Peak, Garden and Tennis. Furnished. Possession from 1st October next.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor, of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPRADE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SI. BOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1141]

TO LET.

No. 75 WINDHAM STREET, SIX ROOMS HOUSE. Electric Fittings. Out-house.

Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [941]

TO LET.

No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.

Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
9, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

TO LET.

No. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1035]

TO LET.

DUNHAYEN, 33, ROBINSON ROAD, 52 CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
HO U MING,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, No. 1, "Prinse's Building," 1st Floor.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR, now occupied by Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1170]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 2 OLD BAILEY. Immediate possession. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1909. [1053]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

No. 2, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaukiwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

The HYBLE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Office.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BEILLIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE.—TOR CHET, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

No. 26, WINDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—
E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1036]

TO LET.

In No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office.

No. 9, PEDDAR'S HILL, a Commodious Five-Roomed Dwelling House, with Servants Quarters, next to the Maitland Club.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.

No. 14, WINDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weissmann Ltd., for Tiffin Rooms.

Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & Co.,
Opposite General Post Office.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [571]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Twag Lap Ting's Godowns East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—
KAM FOK,
No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

No. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDAR STREET.

Apply to—
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. 1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 49, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 23th June, 1909. [909]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 " 3½ "
for 3 " 3 "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

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(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £479,407)

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J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [25]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

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**SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.**

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THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "KOSA MARU" and "SAIKIO MARU" (2,577 tons each) as follows:

NORTH-BOUND.

Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)				Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	
Arrive—Dairen (" ")				Sunday	Tuesday	Friday
Lv.—"	"	"	11 a.m.	"	"	"
Ar.—Mukden	"	"	8.50 p.m.	"	"	"
Lv.—"	"	"	9.15 p.m.	"	"	"
Ar.—Changchun	"	"	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Lv.—"(Russian Train)"	"	"	6.55 a.m.	"	"	"
Ar.—Harbin	("	")	3 p.m.	"	"	"
Connecting at Harbin with {				State Expressor Moscow.	Wagon-Lits for Moscow.	State Express for St. Pet'g.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with {				State Ex- press from St. Pet'g.	State Ex- press from Moscow.	Wagon-Lit from Moscow.
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)*	9	a.m.		Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday
Arrive—Changchun (" ")	6	p.m.		"	"	"
Lv.—"	"	7	p.m.	"	"	"
Ar.—Mukden	2.10	a.m.		Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Lv.—"	2.30	a.m.		"	"	"
Ar.—Dairen	12.30	p.m.		"	"	"
Lv.—"(Steamer)"	afternoon.			"	"	Sunday
Ar.—Shanghai (" ")				Friday	Tuesday	

* Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

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At Dairen (with enlared accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

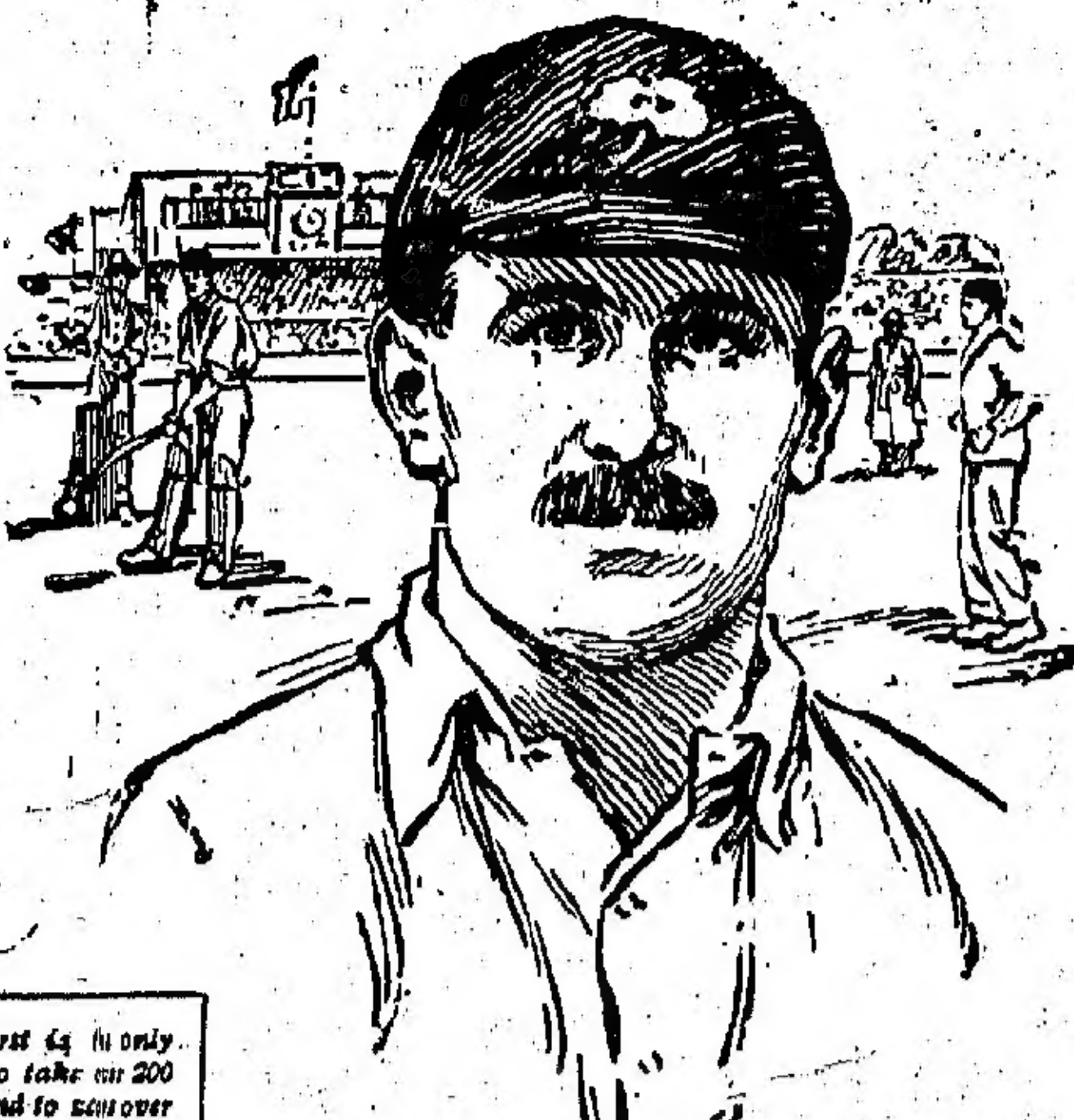
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G. H. Hirst is a truly cricketer to take 200 wickets, and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manager of the popular restaurant "Health Tofu."

G. H. Hirst

Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—

To enable me to wear well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the best out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1906 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, proved my greatest mainstay."

Whether men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overpowered with the nervous tension and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to wear well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energizing potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes:—I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to wear well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c.—May 7, 1909.

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Headache, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands.

To the Royal Family, H.M. the Emperor of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, The Imperial Family of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anaemia, Debility and Convalescence, to women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

1082: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METALLIC advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and luscious preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

A RUSSIAN SAILOR.

LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN SAILOR TO HIS BROTHER.

BY MAURICE BARRING.

Cowes, July 23 (August 6), 1909.

My Dear Ivan—I am alive and well, and I hope you are alive and well, and that all the family are thriving, and I beg you to greet my father, my mother, and little Peter, and all my near ones from me. We arrived yesterday in this country. It belongs to the English, who possess so many countries. Their great Queen is no longer alive, but there is now a King in her place who is a blood-relationship of our Emperor. We were sent on shore yesterday to buy provisions. Everything is very cheap, except vodka, which costs 3 rubles a small bottle. But the English drink a vodka of their own, which is also very dear, and they drink a kind of beer which we do not care for much. The houses are all built of brick and warmed with coal. Even the working men live in stone houses and heat them with coal. There is no wood anywhere. The houses and the streets are kept very clean, and the people, even the gentry, obey the police, and are humble when they are given orders. The English are Christians, and like white men in all respects. They are not heathens. Most of them are very rich, and they have many servants who obey their masters like dumb slaves, and dare not look them in the face when they speak to them.

The English food is very nasty, and there is very little to eat, although all at meat every day, except the very poor, who seldom receive alms from the passers-by. There are here many beggars in the streets, but nobody gives them food or money. We gave a cripple a quarter of a rouble and he was surprised and pleased.

There are many luxurious ships in the harbour, all painted white and pretty to look at. All night they are lit up by electricity. The English Fleet is here, too, and it is very big and the ships are fine, and we were heavy-hearted when we looked at it and thought of our brave sailors who had been obliged to fight like lions for their dear country and perish like dogs. But there is no help for it, and if Providence wills we shall one day have another Fleet bigger than the first. The tide is very strong here, and dangerous for us who do not know where the rocks are, and when we ask nobody can explain, for the English do not speak Russian at all. I only know three words in English: "Plenty whisky," which means vodka; "Five o'clock," which means shabash (all over); and, "Allright," which means "I thank you." The English sailors are like ours; but they have little to eat or drink. The laws are very strict here, and if a man who has taken drink walks about in the streets he is put in prison. If that happened in Russia we should mutiny. Moreover, it is forbidden to smoke almost everywhere. This is strange, the English make a great deal, but they are an obedient people and clean. They respect their laws.

On shore it is merry. There are many clowns and acrobats dancing and singing just as though it were a fair. But the English do not know how to sing properly, and they do not dance at all. Although there is so much merry-making going on I have not seen one drunken man, so much afraid are they of being put in prison.

The English have a Duma, but an Englishman who speaks Russian told us that it was just like ours, and that they did nothing but talk foolishly there. He also told us that the English women had married because so many of them had been put in prison for beating the police, and that they were being starved in the prisons until they should submit. This seems to us cruel, but the English are often not kind to women and animals, and they say the women interfere in what is not their business just like they do at home. The English have no Army, only mercenaries who are paid a great deal. Some of them are niggers. I asked the man who talked Russian why it was that if men were paid so much to be soldiers every day was not a soldier. He said that soldiers were sent away to foreign climates and that men did not respect soldiers in England. It is also like that in China. The sailors are much respected and much loved, and they are all Englishmen and white men, and not mercenaries. They are merry people too.

The English naval officers are clean-shaven, which makes them look very funny, but they are good officers and know their business. The police are dressed in long greatcoats and carry no weapons, because the English people are so docile and submissive; and they have few hoodlums here, although they say that in London, their big town, there are many hoodlums, but then these are hanged.

Yesterday we went to Portsmouth, a big town, for we could not buy what we wanted in this place, which is only a village, although all the houses are built of stone. Portsmouth is a beautiful town with many shops, palaces, theatres, and churches, and full of beautiful women who are all married to sailors. It is the custom of the place to obey the sailors in everything and not to rob them. The English sailors are very rich; which is not the case of our gentry. They spend their money generously and they spend it everywhere. They would be robbed in Russia, but here everyone lives in mortal terror of the police, and I am told that if a poor man is arrested there is no chance of his not being condemned to prison. They are very strict, so they say, in their prisons, and the "unfortunates" are not allowed even to speak to each other or to smoke! Fancy this happening in Russia! If they are very bad they are sent to America! But this only happens to the very worst criminals.

The English are polite to strangers, but very unkind among themselves. They never greet each other and even the naval officers never shake hands with each other. When I first heard this I did not believe it, as I thought only Turks behaved like that, but it is true, and they do not seem to mind. The gentry live quite apart from the common people, but the common people do not mind, and indeed, they laugh at them openly and call them, so I was told, fools to their faces. I saw them and their mothers openly and without fear of any unpleasantness happening. All this is because they obey and respect the law, and it is very well, but we could not live in a country like this, because it would sadden us. Everything is in order here except the railways. There the disorder is terrible. You buy no ticket for your seat and you cannot register your luggage. But the guards are strict and never let even a poor man travel without a ticket! That would be a bad business for you, Ivan, who never takes a ticket. They tell me it is impossible to make any arrangement with the railway officials, because the Government is so powerful and they are afraid of being put in prison.

I only travelled a short distance; but it was difficult to get a seat in the train. And if I had had any luggage it would certainly have been stolen, as they will not allow you to take much luggage in the carriage with you. The trains are very bad. Their first class is more uncomfortable than our third class, because there

is no room to lie down. You can get tea everywhere, but the English do not know how to make tea. It is thick and black and bitter, like soup which has been kept too long. They do not know how to make bread either, and there is no black bread. Their white bread is made of starch and is not fit to eat.

But since everyone eats meat this does not much matter. I cannot write any more. I am glad to have travelled in foreign countries, and this is a nice clean country and the people are friendly and all right; but I shall be glad to get back to my native land, for which my heart is weary, and to a place where a man can do as he pleases. We always heard much of English freedom, but a man in prison in one country is freer than a man at large here. I send you a dozen postcards which are very beautiful. They did not cost much money. Please greet my father, my stepmother, little Peter, and all who are near to me. Please Heaven I shall return home soon. To-day the English King and those who are near to him will pay a visit to his Majesty the Emperor (God bless him!) and his near ones, and they will drink tea together. To-night we shall eat and drink to their health, and if Heaven pleases I shall have drink taken. Heaven bless you and all, I am your affectionate brother,

BASIL.



When you are overheated, thirsty and tired, drink

Montserrat Lime Juice.

It keeps the blood in a cool and healthy condition, and is a most delicious thirst quencher. Good for the bairns.

Made in two kinds—
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.
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Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.

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has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best style also.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat and Vest . . . from 85/-
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A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serges may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurements on application. As a regular, kept of all Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

RIDING BREECHES cut on the most approved lines from 35/-

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PURE POT STILL WHISKY

Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON AND SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubeba, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name (MDY)

FOR DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstructive Coughs, Croup, Diphtheria, and Croup, Lung, and Bronchial Tubes.

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Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.



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It is the very finest Whisky that can possibly be produced. . . . The Whiskies of which "Premier" is composed are of the very oldest, selected from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and put together with all the knowledge which 50 years' experience can acquire. . . .

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, HEMORRHOIDS, PREMATURE DEFECTION OF VITAL POWER, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Chronic Conditions of the System, caused by "deficiency of the Vital Forces."

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above cases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficient because absolutely pure.

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Full directions on each bottle.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK THERAPION

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, superfluous injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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for blood poisons, bad legs, spots, blotches, eczema, pain and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, ulcerations, gout, rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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